

### B. R. T. Lines Taken Over By Garrison As Receiver

Company Adjudged Bankrupt. Following Failure to Raise \$2,000,000 Due To-day as Interest

Statement Issued By Col. Williams

Indicted President Blames City's Subway Delays, War and Labor for the Condition of Concern

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is bankrupt, Lindley M. Garrison, formerly Secretary of War, took physical possession of the property last night, and as temporary receiver, is in charge of the operation of all the trains and surface cars. He was appointed earlier in the evening by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer upon application of the Westinghouse Electric Company and Manufacturers Company, a creditor.

The bankruptcy of the road, which has been forecast in Wall Street for several days, comes as a result of the inability of the road to meet interest obligations exceeding \$2,000,000, which are due to-day on \$37,785,000 of 7 percent notes, and because of its inability to obtain fresh capital for necessary new construction and improvements, according to Mr. Garrison.

"I have to study the situation," Mr. Garrison told reporters, after he had taken his place at the central office of the road at Montague and Clinton streets, and if I find that I can better manage it, I will go over the road and learn its intricacies, and if it can be improved I will do it."

Colonel Williams Issues Statement

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, who has been indicted with four other B. R. T. men as a result of the recent disastrous wreck in which eight or seven lives were lost, explained the situation in a formal statement, pointing out that the company did not oppose the order inasmuch as "stationary fares" together with rising operating costs, made it impossible to attract necessary fresh investment capital to the support of the road.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court, to-day made an order appointing ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison receiver of the B. R. T. Railroad Company, New York National Railroad Corporation and the New York Consolidated Railroad Corporation, these two being subsidiaries of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The order was made upon the application of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, a creditor, for the material furnished.

The company did not oppose the action, for this felt that they would be subsidized by a temporary receiver.

The immediate requirements were for meeting January 1 obligations for about \$2,000,000. And this could have been obtained, but to complete the reconstruction and equipment work now under contract, and to provide for additional expenditures for similar purposes during the coming year, will require the raising of many millions more, and the general situation of the street car and trolley lines, with their stationary fares and rising costs, had injured their credit and made impossible up to the present time provision for the investment of fresh capital.

"Every possible effort to provide for these constructions and equipment needs, including informal applications to the War Finance Corporation, had been taken by the directors, but without substantial results, and it seems wise to face the issue now with the hope that general knowledge and appreciation of the necessities would suggest a way for their solution."

"The company has been greatly handicapped by the delay of the city in completion of its subway. These should have been mostly in operation two years ago."

"The essential parts of them are still under construction. In the meantime a large part of our \$30,000,000 investment is unproductive and existing and completed parts of the system cannot be effectively or profitably operated."

In addition to this handicap the high cost of labor and materials and the other hardships caused by the war have largely reduced the net earnings. The effort on the part of the company to restore rates of fare authorized by their franchise or to get the right to charge fares sufficient to meet the cost of service has thus far failed."

"It is greatly to the advantage of the property that the court has appointed as receiver a man of executive and administrative ability, Mr. Garrison."

Shortly before 10 o'clock Mr. Garrison walked into the office of the president.

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### Foe Gives Up Trainload Of Planes to Americans

By William Forrest  
New York Tribune Special Cable Service  
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AMERICAN, BRIDGEHEAD, COBLENZ, Dec. 29.—Seven giant Gothas, the German aeroplanes made famous, or the reverse, by the dropping of bombs on Paris and London, and the first to be surrendered under the terms of the armistice, were delivered to-day to General William Mitchell, chief of the American Air Service. Eight more Gothas are to be turned over to the Americans. The remainder will eventually be delivered to the French and the British.

Thirty-six freight cars, loaded with sixty-seven brand-new Fokkers and a number of Boland machines, arrived at Coblenz to-day. Thirty of the Fokkers are of the newest combat type, unknown at the front when the armistice was signed. According to the Germans, they are the fastest, most powerful machines in existence.

### Bolshevik Plot Is Seen Behind Bomb Outrages

Philadelphia Police Head Fearful of Nation-Wide Campaign of Terrorism

Staff Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Back of the bomb outrages which took place here last night is an organized Bolshevik terrorist movement with ramifications all over the country and probably financed by foreign gold, according to Superintendent of Police Mills, who is directing the search for the men who planted time bombs outside the houses of two Philadelphia officials and of one prominent citizen.

"There is absolutely no doubt in my mind," he said to-night, "that last night's explosions were the first steps in a series of similar outrages which may be expected to take place all over the country."

"There is nothing local in the outrages. They are the work of Bolshevik agitators and anarchists who are planning to threaten this country with their so-called social revolution. We believe bomb outrages may take place in other big American cities within the next two or three weeks. The jobs here were simply the first step in this terrorist movement."

One Suspect Detained

One man was arrested to-day. He is Edward Moore, who is known to have been associated with the I. W. W. for many years and who, the police say, was for eight years private secretary to "Big Bill" Haywood, the I. W. W. leader. Late to-night the police were questioning him. Moore is well known here, having taken part in considerable anti-war agitation.

A national roundup of anarchists, known Bolshevik sympathizers and I. W. W.s will take place within the next few days, according to Superintendent Mills, who said that the Department of Justice at Washington had all the information of the local police and would probably start a country-wide investigation of the alleged Bolshevik plots immediately.

In addition to the bombs which exploded outside the homes of Superintendent Mills, Supreme Court Justice Robert von Moschizky and Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Chamber of Commerce, it is known that at least one additional unexploded bomb was found by the police. It is rumored that other unexploded bombs were discovered in the fashionable Overbrook residential section on the outskirts of the city and also in West Philadelphia.

Postal Inspector "Tipped Off"

A statement by Chief Postal Inspector James T. Cortelyou to-night indicated that the anarchists had planned to blow up the postoffice building at Ninth and Market streets, in the centre of the city business section.

Chief Cortelyou said that at 9:20 o'clock last night he received a telephone call from a man whose identity he knows.

"The message came from a pay station," said Cortelyou.

"The man spoke with earnestness and convinced me absolutely that he was in the confidence of the bombers. He said that the postoffice building was to be blown up. He so impressed me that I had a guard placed around the postoffice building as well as the mint and the customs buildings. Later came reports of other bomb outrages."

The man who "tipped off" Chief Cortelyou is a former criminal whom the Postal Inspector once befriended. The police are looking for him. It is believed he will be able to cast light on the identity of the dynamiters.

Bombs Filled with TNT

The bombs are not the work of amateur dynamiters. They are shells, loaded with TNT, which the police believe may have been smuggled from one of the munition plants in the Philadelphia district.

The full text of the yellow circulars

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### 7,000 Waiters Strike; Women Placed on Job

### Revellers in the Hotels and Restaurants Are Not Hampered in Celebrations

### Good Natured Over Delays

### Union Asserts Some Employers Granted Their Demands for More Pay

The general strike of waiters and cooks, which threatened to disrupt at its height the celebration of the New Year's arrival in New York, came yesterday afternoon, when, according to officials of the waiters' union, the kitchen and dining room staffs of fifteen hotels and restaurants walked out to join men who have been on strike for several weeks.

This revision of the union's announced plans gave the hotel and restaurant men several hours in which to place in operation emergency forces of women strikebreakers which they have been organizing for several days. The service afforded was said to be fully up to the standard supplied at previous celebrations of the kind.

The strike summons of the union called upon the men at the Biltmore, Ritz-Carlton, Breton Hall, Maraisville, Breslin, Gotham, Manhattan, Imperial and Majestic hotels, the Fifth Avenue, Voltaire, Elvree and Avignon restaurants and the Savarin cafes to walk out.

Two Hotels Deny Union Claim

Although strike leaders insisted last night that every man had responded to the strike call the management of the Biltmore and Manhattan hotels emphatically denied that a walk-out had occurred there. Assistant Manager Kennedy of the Biltmore said that a few of the regular staff of waiters failed to appear yesterday morning at the usual time, but reported for work during the day. He accompanied a Tribune man on an inspection of the various dining rooms to prove that the waiting staff was on the job. Each room had an adequate quota of men in waiters' evening dress ministering to the wants of the guests in what appeared to be a professional manner.

Manager Kennedy said the action of the men in remaining at work in the face of the strike call demonstrated that the waiters in the Biltmore group of hotels felt a greater loyalty to their employers than to the union.

At strike headquarters in West Forty-sixth Street it was stated positively that the service at the celebration in the Biltmore group was by strikebreakers only, as every union man had quit work not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Soldiers Help Out

At the Ritz Carlton about seventy-five discharged soldiers and sailors, wearing uniforms and some of them with service stripes, assisted the emergency corps of waiters. The innovation was a decided surprise and seemed to strike a popular chord. One

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### Foch Wishes America A Year of Prosperity

PARIS, Dec. 31 (By The Associated Press).—Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the French forces, to-day gave the correspondent the following New Year's greetings to the people of the United States:

"On the morrow of the struggles in which the United States army has taken so glorious a part and in which it has shown magnificent qualities of valor and skill. I am particularly happy to send to the American people my cordial greetings and wishes for their prosperity."

### Milk Price Cut Causes Threat Of No Supply

### Dairymen's League Issues Statement: Farmers Won't Ship at Figure Offered

The determination of the Borden's Farm Products Company and the Sheffield-Farms Company, announced yesterday, to reduce the price of milk one cent a quart, beginning to-day, threatens to cause a breach between the distributors and the Dairymen's League, which may cause a serious milk famine in New York City.

The present price for milk paid by the distributors to the producers is an average of 9.5 cents a quart. The farmers name 9.3 cents a quart as their January minimum, while the distributors refuse to go higher than 8.4 cents.

The controversy between the two organizations has been going on for days. Vain attempts have been made to interest the Federal Food Board, which recently announced it would not interfere with the New York milk situation.

The December price schedule as promulgated by the Federal Food Board, which in November acted as umpire on the price fixing, called for 17 cents a quart for Grade B and 18 cents for Grade A milk. The new prices of the Borden and Sheffield Farms companies, therefore, will be 15 cents for Grade B and 16 cents for Grade A.

E. R. Eastman, of the Dairymen's League, in a statement issued yesterday, declares that the league has figured its lowest price for January at 4.01 a hundredweight, while the distributors offer \$3.40.

Will Hold Up Supply

"Farmers from twenty-four districts met last night," Mr. Eastman's statement says, "and decided to hold up all milk to producers until they got a fair price for January."

For the distributors, J. Ekin Nathans, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, declared in a statement last night that the demands of the farmers are excessive, being higher than those made on the distributors of any other city. The producers ask 9.3 cents a quart, he said.

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### 'Red' Revolts Break Out in 3 Countries

### Bolshevik Republic Is Established in Silesia After General Revolution Is Started

### 47 Are Slain in Warsaw

### Radicals Attack Rumanian Troops in Bucharest; French March on Kiev

Serious Bolshevik uprisings were reported yesterday in three countries bordering Russia on the west.

A general Bolshevik revolt broke out in Silesia, in Southeastern Germany, last Saturday, resulting in the establishment of a Bolshevik republic, according to Berlin advices via London.

Forty-seven persons were killed and many wounded in Warsaw Wednesday when a Bolshevik mob, besieging a hotel where Red agents were held prisoner, was fired on by Polish troops.

Bolshevik forces in Bucharest, aided by Russian anarchists, precipitated street fighting yesterday by firing on Rumanian troops, which returned the fire, killing six and wounding fifteen.

United States delegates to the peace conference are reported to be giving special consideration to the spread of Bolshevism in Europe.

French forces, aided by volunteers, are marching on Kiev from Rumania, in an attempt to wrest the Kiev-Odessa Railroad from the Ukrainian separatists.

### Reign of Murder Begun in Silesia

### By Bolsheviks

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Bolshevik broke out in Germany Silesia on Saturday, according to a Berlin dispatch to "The Express." Miners who are on strike have seized officers of the companies employing them, and under menace of loaded rifles, have compelled them to sign "all sorts of documents," the dispatch says.

It is stated that the disorders are of a Russian Bolshevik character and there have been murdering and pillaging in the affected regions. Silesia has been declared a Bolshevik republic, it is said.

New disorders have occurred in the Ruhr valley coal fields, in Westphalia, according to Swiss advices. Armed strikers attacked soldiers guarding two coal mines and both properties were damaged. The strikers finally were compelled to resume work.

Men who have been advocating a larger navy for decades—who forced an increase of preparedness at a time, just after the outbreak of the European war, when President Wilson and the Administration generally, including Southern Democratic leaders in Congress, were laughing at the preparedness agitation as hysteria—have now sympathized with this gesture at this time.

### 'Reds' in Warsaw Are Shot Down

### By Polish Troops

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Forty-seven persons have

## Wilson Returns to Paris; Balance of Power Policy Affects America's Plans

### Old "Tiger" for Quadruple Alliance

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The textual copy of Premier Clemenceau's speech in the Chamber of Deputies is now available. On the question of "balance of power" and alliances it differs somewhat from previous versions, especially in its flat advocacy of an entente among France, England, Italy, and the United States. The Premier said:

"There is an old system which appears condemned to-day and to which I do not fear to say that I remain faithful at this moment. Countries have organized the defence of their frontiers with the necessary elements and the balances of powers."

Great disorder broke out in the Chamber at this point, and Pierre Prizon, a Socialist Deputy, exclaimed: "This is the system which has gone into bankruptcy!"

Premier Clemenceau continued, saying:

"This system appears to be condemned by some very high authorities. Nevertheless, I will remark that if such a balance had preceded the war—that if America, England, France and Italy had got together in declaring that whoever attacked one of them must expect to see the three others take up the common defence!"

The Premier was interrupted here by applause and disorder in the Chamber, but later resumed:

"There is in this system of alliances, which I do not renounce, I say it most distinctly, my guiding thought at the conference—if your body permits me to go there—and I believe that nothing should separate after the war the four great powers that the war has united. To this entente I will make all sacrifices."

### President Confident of Peace Ideas' Success as He Bids Britain Farewell

### Invites King to Pay Visit to U. S.

### King and Queen at Station to Say Goodby; Goes to Rome To-night

PARIS, Dec. 31 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson returned to Paris to-night. He will spend New Year's Day resting, departing at night for Italy.

The President to-night expressed himself as exceedingly pleased with his reception and the conferences he had in England.

He authorized the following statement:

"Upon leaving England, President and Mrs. Wilson expressed their very great pleasure at the delightful cordiality of their welcome. The President expressed great satisfaction at finding how closely the purpose and feeling of the people of Great Britain correspond with the purpose and feeling of the people of the United States."

The steamer Brighton, on which the Presidential party made the passage of the Channel, reached Calais at 12:40 o'clock and was welcomed by General Ditté, the Governor of Calais, the officers commanding the Allied bases and representatives of the municipality. The President left for Paris at 1 o'clock by special train.

"I Hope to See You in U. S. Soon," Wilson's Farewell to King

By F. A. Wray

New York Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Dec. 31.—"I hope to see you in America shortly," were the President's farewell words to King George, who, with the Queen, went to the Victoria Station to-day to wish goodbye to the departing guests.

"A most memorable and delightful visit," were the last words in which Mr. Wilson summed up his experience.

Although it was cold and raining the streets on the route to the railroad station were filled with people who cheered as the party, in the sight of the crowds, drove in the station. The scene was pleasant and homelike, despite the weather. Many thousands of workers arrived at their offices late because they stayed to watch the Presidential train pull out toward Dover and Paris.

The King wore an admiral's uniform and the Queen a sable coat and small black toque trimmed in mink with an emerald. Mrs. Wilson wore a black fur coat and a toque trimmed with a violet lining.

Both in High Spirits

Both women were holding umbrellas, but seemed to be in the highest spirits and the President, although appearing slightly fatigued as a result of his Manchester exertions, smiled cheerfully.

As before, the Duke of Connaught, Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law and Lord Reading were present. Lady Reading presented a beautiful bouquet of white and mauve orchids to Mrs. Wilson. Lord Robert Cecil, Sir William Robertson, Ambassador Davis and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss were on hand to say farewell.

While the President spoke parting words the statesman carried on a brisk conversation, that only terminated when Mr. Wilson called attention to the fact that the train was being kept waiting.

The President held the King's hand two or three minutes while saying goodbye. The cordiality displayed was unmistakable.

Mrs. and Mrs. Wilson then paid a courtly farewell to the Queen and Princess Mary, the President being the first to enter the train, when he again turned and shook the hand of the King, who was standing on the foot board.

Royal Party Waves Adieu

The royal party waved their hands as the train moved. The President and Mrs. Wilson waving their handkerchiefs until out of sight, while the crowd gave final cheers.

Breakfast was served immediately after the train left London. On the train with the President and Mrs. Wilson were Ambassador Davis, Major General Blidie, Vice-Admiral Sims, Herbert C. Hoover, Rear Admiral Graydon, Colonel M. W. Harts, Lord Hely

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### Peace Initiative Declared to Have Passed Out of Hands of American President

### Even Supporters of Power-ful Fleet Frown on What They Call "Peace Bluff"

### By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Frank and open criticism of the "biggest navy in the world" talk by Secretary of the Navy Daniels—inspired, as he admitted before the House Naval Committee, by President Wilson—was encountered on every hand at the Capitol to-day. Judging from comments of members of both houses, there will be no flourish from Congress backing up what Mr. Daniels has admitted to members of the Naval Committee is a "bluff" to force England to yield to American ideas about freedom of the seas and a league of nations.

Men who have been advocating a larger navy for decades—who forced an increase of preparedness at a time, just after the outbreak of the European war, when President Wilson and the Administration generally, including Southern Democratic leaders in Congress, were laughing at the preparedness agitation as hysteria—have now sympathized with this gesture at this time.

Mr. Daniels' programme is frankly called a "paper navy" in Congressional circles. There is no belief anywhere in its advocacy of a big programme, nor in the genuineness of his threat that "if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all the nations, then the United States must build her own and hand her energies, must give her men and give her money to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

See Failure of "Bluff"

There is no belief, even among the friends of the Administration, that the "bluff" as it is freely characterized by its critics, will have much effect. Some friends of the Administration deplore in this connection the recent speech of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader in the upper house, in which he saw no reason for this country striving to surpass Great Britain in sea power, especially as the one great menace which had threatened this country and forced the necessity of greater naval preparedness had been destroyed by the war.

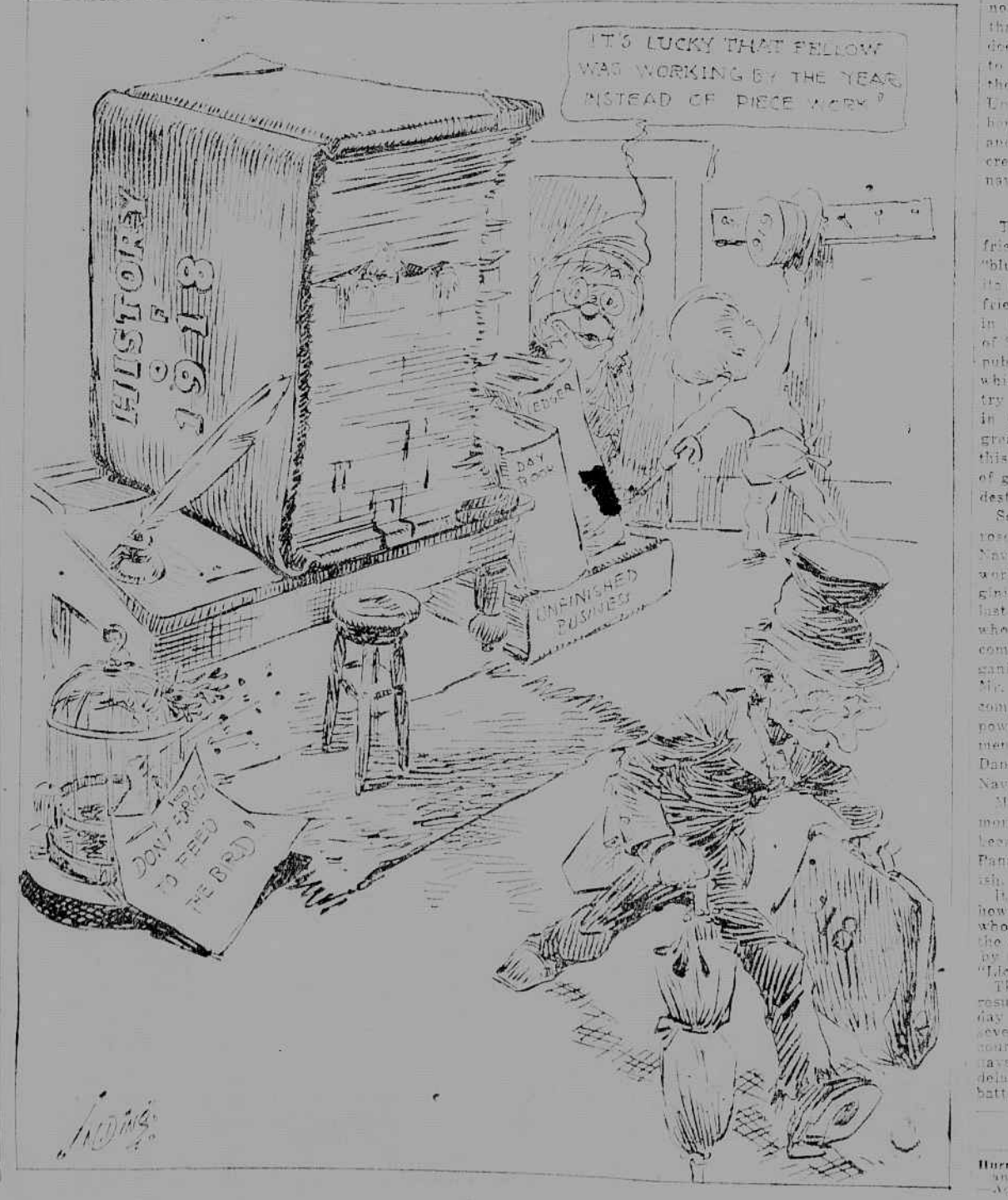
Senator Lodge is, after Senator Penrose, the ranking Republican on the Naval Affairs Committee. He has worked with Senator Swanson, of Virginia, drafted every naval bill for the last few years. Senator Pinchot, who will probably be chairman of this committee after the Republicans organize the Senate, shares the view of Mr. Lodge that there is no reason in competing with Great Britain for sea power, and made some hostile comments to-day on the priority of Mr. Daniels' statement before the House Naval Committee yesterday.

Mr. Pinchot's statement was the more surprising because he has always been regarded, especially since the Panama Canal tolls fight, as anti-British.

It was recalled in this connection, however, that years ago Senator Lodge, who just before this country entered the war was frequently called a "Tory" by the pro-Germans, was called a "Lion's Tail Twister."

The position taken by Mr. Daniels required in considerable discussion to-day of the Secretary's failure, in the last several years prior to the entry of this country in the war, to carry out the naval bills which Congress passed. He denied the awarding of contracts of battleships for years after the an-

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Hurry to the Colman Theatre, Broadway and 42nd St. 12 o'clock

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